WASHINGTON.

A COMING FIGHT IN THE HOUSE. PARSIMONY IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR BILL TO BE STUBBORNLY OPPOSED-NO HIN-TION CHESTS FULL OF FACTS AND FIGURES.

PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 .- The opposition which will be made to the reductions prop sed by the Commit-tee on Appropriations, in the cost of the diplomatic and consular service of the United States, will be more determined and probably more effective than that against the retrenchment proposed and carried in the West Point bill. Several Republican members have already collected statistics and other material to show not only that the reductions proposed are unwise, but that they have been made without proper consideration. For instance, for a great many years, and under all administrations, it has been customary to appropriate \$100,000 "for the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign coun-This has been done in accordance with Section 4,577 of the Revised Statutes, which provides : tion 4,577 of the Revised Statutes, which provides :
It shall be the duty of the consuls, vice-consuls, commercial agents, and vice-commercial agents, from time to time to provide for seamen of the United States who may be found desifute within their districts respectively, sufficient subsistence at passages to some port in the United States, in the most reason ble manner, at the expense of the United States, subject to such instructions as the Secretary of State shall give. The seamen shal, if able be bound to do duty on board the vessels in which they may be transported, according to their several abilities.

This appropriation the Committee proposes to reace to \$60,000, believing that that sum will be sufficient to cover all drafts which may be made in secordance with the act. Very strong opposition will be made to this reduction, on the ground that it will make it impossible for the United States, in in foreign countries, and cause the return of the drafts made by consuls for this purpose unpaid. An attack will also be made upon the proposed consolidation of South American missions, and it will be asserted that to require the same Minister to represent the United States in several countries, in which, as in the Argentine Republic, Paraguay, and Urnguay, means of communication are not good, it will make it necessary for him to spend at least one-half of the year in traveling from one place to another. The Democrats will reply that it is not proposed to have a peripatetic minister, and will call attention to the fact that the bill specially provides that the Minister accredited to those three States shall reside at the place which the President may select in either of the States named. The same remark will apply to every other Minister resident who is accredited to more than one State.

The entire policy of reducing our consular expenses in South America, China, and Japan will be very severely criticised, on the ground that it will tend to discourage trade with countries where the proposed reductions are made. Great Britain at the present time expends on her consular service in South America and in China and Japan from three to five times as much money as the United States, while she receives back in the shape of consular fees a much smaller sum than we do. This policy, it is held, is a wise one, as it promotes trade with those countries; and it will be argued, unless we intend abandon altogether our commercial relations with the East, the proposed reductions should not be made.

The reduction proposed in the appropriation for the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse will also be strongly opposed. It will be shown that during the administrations of Franklin Pierce, James Buchanan, Abraham Lincoln, and Andrew Johnson, the appropriations for this purpose were greater than they have been during the administration of President Grant, and that in only one instance during the last 20 years has the annual appropriation for this fund been less than \$100,000. In that case, which occurred during the administration of Johnson, a very large appropriation had been made for the previous year, all of which had not been expended, and an available balance made the usual appropriation unnecessary. The Committee on Appropriations now propose to cut this item down

A TALK ON THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

AVID A. W LLS AND THE "PARSEE" AUTHORS OF THE BILL-A REPUBLICAN'S OPINION-INCON-SISTENCY OF THE REDUCTION ON COTTON GOODS AND IRON-AN ATTEMPT TO PLAY INTO THE BANDS OF IMPORTERS-A BELIEF THAT THE BILL FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 .- The currency and the tariff are subjects that are likely to occupy in larger degree the attention of the House of Representatives, this session, than many of the more influential Democratic leaders desire. They would like to postpone the consideration of both of these subjects until after the Presidential election; but some of the Western inflationists and Revenue reformers are so eager to promote their own political fortunes at bone that they will not be satisfied with any passive policy, and have therefore, during the past week, thrust both subjects upon the attention of the House, the former by insisting upon the meeting of a Democratic caucus, and the latter by the introduction of Mr. Morrison's bill.

Of the two questions, the currency seems to interest the greater number, and the discussion of it, provoked by the speeches made last Tuesday evening, has rather overshadowed that which would naturally arise upon the introduction of so important a measure as the Tariff bill. At the same time, some of the Republicans have been carefully examining the latter, and find in it more than onvulnerable point. One of these, who will probably take a leading part in opposition to the bill, should it be reported to the House, when asked his opinion

"Of course you know that this bill is the joint product of David A. Wells of Connecticut and Mr. Moore of The New-York World, who is popularly known as the "Parsee" letter-writer. It is presented in the double character of a measure of Revenue reform and of a sharp political wedge, with which it is deemed possible to embarrass the Republicans. In its first character Mr. Wells is its putative parent; in its second, the honor of its creation is ascribed wholly to Mr. Moore. Mr. Morrison had no hand whatever in its origin, but consents to act as godfather to the measure, which already has twin

"What do you consider the theory of the bill !" the

correspondent asked.

'As a measure of reform, the bill is based on the theory of lowering all duties that are higher than the revenue point. But its projectors meet a singular obstacle to free trade theories in their elaborate reduction of the tariff on cotton goods, which takes up the entire first section of the bill. No fact is better known than that for the past six or eight months American cotton goods have been exported even to England in large quantities. If our manufactures have reached that point of success under a protective tariff, its opponents can hardly maintain their old free trade theory that the duty is added to the price; and it would seem at least an ungracious act of legislation, just at the time our own inctories are getting full possession of our own markets, at the lowest prices we ever enjoyed, to set to work to see if we cannot by some pressure force

competition from abroad to the injury both of the

American capitalist and the American laborer. The same remarks apply with equal force to the second section of the bill, which deals with fron and other metals. Our own rolling mills are furnishing railroad iron at about one-half the price obtained three years ago, and yet, even at these rates, Mr. Wells, Mr. Morrison, and the 'Parsee' are unwilling that American labor shall furnish it. The whole bill proceeds indeed on the basis that our revenue must. Nation. be increased by inducing foreign importations, no matter what effect will be produced on the American mechanic, whose bread depends on the revival of the trade in which he is skilled."

"And the new free list-what of that ?"

"By those who have carefully examined the free list which the bill contains, it is pronounced and denounced as the most shameless attempt to play into the hands of the unnaturalized British and German importers, who desire that they shall escape paying a dollar's tax for the support of a Government to which they owe no allegiance, but from whose people they are annually amassing fortunes. Experts in tariff-making do not hesitate to say that there are several jobs concealed in this free-list, and that a poisonous and corrupting sting can be found in the tail, which makes up in many respects the larger part of this peculiar animal."

Will the party in the majority support it?"

"Wise Democrats, even of the anti-protection school, are averse to having their party committed to a bill whose origin gives it a bad reputation and whose passage would fatally divide them. It is not considered probable that it can be killed in the Committee, but it is deemed quite certain that it pound on coffee and 15 cents on tea prejudices the bill with many Democrats, who do not stop to look many cases, to relieve destitute or disabled sailors into its general character. A very exhaustive debate may be expected upon it in Committee of the Whole, and few, except its sanguine authors, expect that it can possibly survive the ordeal of discus-

GEN. MEIGS'S MISSION.

STUDIED-THE STYLE IN WHICH OUR OFFICERS ARE SENT ABROAD-FULL PAY AND ALLOWANCES

OF A MAJOR GENERAL ALLOWED. Washington, Feb. 6.—Below are presented copie of the orders under which Quartermaster-General last Spring caused a great deal of gossip in army circles, because it was generally supposed that the President's desire to promote his personal friend, Gen. Ingalls, had more to do with Gen. Meigs's visit to Europe than the desire for information which he might obtain. The following are the orders: WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, May 11, 1875. Gen. M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General U. S. Army

on Appropriations now propose to cut this item down to \$50,000.

A prominent Republican who has served on the Appropriations Committee of previous Congresses, and who is as well informed in regard to the cost of administering the Government as any member of the House, gives it as his opinion that a reduction of \$15,000,000 may be made from the appropriations of all time. You will also receive actual expenses of all traveling performed by you, under this order, provided that no hotel bliss are subject under such orders; provided that the people of Western Arkansas, and argues that event than the people of Western Arkansas, and reduction of the ludian nations are not ore that later and under recallations or the ludian

Two doubies per day will be allowed as office expenses to be paid from the appropriation for contingencies of the army.

One aid-de-camp to be by you selected, of suitable rank, is hereby ordered to accompany you daring your absence, to receive full pay and allowances of an aid-de-camp or also grade, inclusive of inci, quarters in kind, and travering expenses; all under the conditions above prescribed. You are also authorized to employ one quartermaster's clerk, to accompany and aid you in the collection and preservation of papers and in heeping accounts of expenditures. The clerk will receive \$200 per mouth, and traveling expenses the paid by the Quarrermaster's Department, as prescribed in General Orders 69 and 112 above cited, without limitation of this, to which charges of hotel expenses are subject thereunder.

All payments contempated in this order will be paid in gold. Those for the month of June, with which the present fis an year terminates, inclusive of traveling expenses to Lendon, Eucland, may be made here in advance upon estimated vauchers, and memorandum accompanying the vouchers for traveling expenses to action the result of the team thereto and the certifical et to be amended to show that the account is estimated. The fees required for time subsequent to June 30 will be furnished to you in advance in same sufficient for six months at a time. To this end, you will submit proper estimates to the Pay and Quartermaster's Departments, which will thereupon draw their coin requisitions for the amounts called for, to be invested by them in bills of exchange for deposit to your credit with the banking house of Solgman Brothers in London. The cost of exchange will be paid by the Quarterm ster's Department, which will the receipts at dishorements. Very respectually, WM, W, Belkkar, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJULTAT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, {
May 28, 1875.} .

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 104—[Extract]—The President of the United States directs that the following order be made: 1. Brigastice-General M. C. Meigs, Q

de: 1. Brigasher-General M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster-eral, is assigned to special duty according to his con-sion of major-general by heavet and r instructions in the Secretary of War, to take effect June 1, 1870-order of the Secretary of War. E. D. Towssend, Adjutant-General.

A CHEROKEE OBJECTION.

GREAT OPPOSITION TO ROSS'S APPOINTMENT AS AGENT FOR THE CHEROMEES-CONFIRMATION MAY LEAD TO A CRISIS-A SPECIMEN PROTEST.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 .- Accusations having recently been made by Gen. Shanks against Mr. Ingalls, agent for the Cherokee Nation, in the Indian Territory, Mr. Ingalls was removed. Subsequent investigation, both by the Interior Department and the House Committee on Indian Affairs, failed to substantiate any of the charges which Gen. Shanks had made, and a gentleman of St. Louis, who had been appointed in Mr. Ingalls's place, declined on that account to accept the position. Finally, Mr. William P. Ross, a prominent member of the Cherokee Nation and one of the leaders of the Ross faction, was nominated to the position, by the President, on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Ross is an Indian and not a citizen of the United States, and while his appointment is of course very satisfactory to the members of the party to which he belongs, it is equally unsatisfactory to those who do not acknowledge allegiance to the Ross party. Remonstrances have already been received from

following is a sample: following is a sample:

DELLAWARE DISTRICT, Cherokee Nation, Feb. 7, 1876.

To the Senate of the United States:

We, the citizens of the Cherokee Nation, have just heard of the unmination of William P. Ross for the office of Indian Agent for the United Etates. We respectfully submit to your honorable body that we are ready and desirous to give good and sufficient reasons for our present action in protesting against the appointment of Mr. Ross, believing it would prove a bad one to the United States and to our people. The bitter feuds which exist

various parts of the Cherokee Nation against the

confirmation of Mr. Ross's appointment, of which the

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1876.

in our country between political parties, the lines of which are so strongly marked in blood, would be a sufficient reason for opposing the appointment of the recognized leader of one faction to such a position as United States Indian Agent; and we further believe that should the nomination be confirmed it would result in financial ruin to our country, as well as engender conflicts and anarchy. To avoid these, and to enjoy peace in the pursuits of life, we respectfully request your honorable body to appoint an agent whose ministration would be honest and satisfactory.

The petition is signed by members of the Cherokee

COMPLIMENT TO MR. BANGS. THE LEFTER OF GEN. JEWELL ON THE RETIREMENT OF THE LATE MAIL SERVICE SUPERINTENDENT. [ST TRLEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.-The Postmaster-General has written the following letter to Col. George S. Bangs of Chicago upon his voluntary retirement from the position of Superintendent of the Railway Postal Service to take the position of Assistant Sub-

Postal Service to take the position of Assistant Sub-Treasurer at Chicago:

Washington, D. C., Feb. 3, 1876.
Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your resignation as Superinter-lent of the Railway Mail Service of this Department,
and have accepted it with great reluctance. It appears
to be for your interest to leave our service, and I have no
choice in the matter. So I bid you God-speed and wish
you every success in your new field. I am more
than satisfied with the manner in which you have administered the affairs of the Railway Mail
service. You have evinced a comprehension of the business, an executive ability, and an unselfish desire to
promote its best interests rarely to be found in public
officials. Much of the efficiency of that branch is due to
the enthusiasm and ability which you have brought to
bear upon it; and in the name of the Department you
have served so long and so fai hfuilty, I thank you. Very
tru y yours. Massiall Jewell, Postmaster-General.
To Col. Geo. S. Bangs, Washington, D. C.

A PRIZE WHICH THREE STATES AND A TERRITORY CAST LONGING EYES UPON-REASONS FOR TAK-LER ONCE STIFLED THE PENDING BILL.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.-In response to the oustrance of citizens of Arkansas against the estab-Territory, notice of which was made in THE TRIBUNE & few days ago, the advocates of the bill which contemexplanation: Almost the only business which comes be-fore the United States court holding sessions at Fort of whom—the fact may already be known in ritory, and this business gives employment to a great and, indeed, does more than any other one thing to sup-port the town. The people of Kansas living on the bormoved into their State, and the people of Texas, on the

vestigation was made by the House Committee on Ex-penditures of the Department of Justice, of which Mr. ner of Virginia was chairman, and that this investigapresides in that district, resigned, and Mr. Parker, a

to do so by those interceted. After the resignation of Judge Story, persons who were representing the interests of the Indians, secured from the President a promise that he would appoint no citizen of Arkansas to succeed to the place; but the Senators from Arkansas also se-It was rumored at the time that prominent members of the Arkan-as delegation had an understanding with Gen. any candidate whom he might in licate. A gentlem in was nominated for the place who was said to have been selected by Gen. Butter, but as his confirmation by the Senate was found to be very doubtful, the name was

The representatives of the Indians say that the civilized tribes in the Indian Territory are as intelligent, well educated, and in other respects as competent to sit

Deputy United States marshals have been in the habit of smuggling small bottles of whisky into the wagons of emigrants on their way to Texas and then accesting them after they had passed into the Indian Territory, on an accusation of taking spirituous liquors into that territory contrary to law. A part of the penalty is the forfeiture of the wagon and team used for that purpose. The cost of such proceedings as these, saide from their injustice, was found to be very great as the marshals received large sums of money in the shape of mileage, fees, &c. strong effort will be made to secure the passage of the

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. THE DISABILITIES OF THE ARCTIC.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1876. A petition was presented recently to the House of Representatives by Charles Brewer & Co. of ton, asking for an American register to the Hawalian bark Arctic, owned by that firm. The bark was built at Rochester, Mass., in 1850; was purchased by Messrs. Brewer & Co. in 1861, and was used by them in carrying, from New-Bedford and Boston to Honolulu, supplies for the American whaling fleet in the North Pacific. This was a highly important service, and any interruption of it would have caused a serious Injury to American inter ests. In 1863 it was found necessary, in order to prevent the capture and destruction of the vessel by rebel her under the Hawaiian flag. That was accordingly done, although the service and the ownership continue unchan ed. The vessel continued in this business until 1809, wh a she was fitted at New-Bedferd as a whaleship, and from that time to the present has been engaged in the whale fishery, refitting from time to time at Hot lulu, and salpping her catch of oil and bone to New-Bedford. Being under a foreign flag, although owned and commanded by American citizens, her oil is subjected to a duty of 20 per cent ad valoren, and she cannot enter an American port without being subject to tonnage dies. The owners, therefore, have labored under a seri-ous disadvantage in carrying on their business, and felt justified in asking the Government to cure the disability under which they labor by the grant of an American register.

LABORING WITH APPROPRIATIONS.

The House Committee on Appropriations atinued its consideration of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill yesterday, and disposed of those paragraphs relating to the offices of Treasurer the United States and Register of the Treasury, Although it is impossible to say just how much they propose to reduce expenses in these bureaus, it is certain that the general rule, adopted when the consideration of the bill was begun, to cut down expenses 20 per cent, has been adhered to. Dr. Linderman, Director of the Mint, explained to the Committee the expenses of his Bureau, and the Committee w'll probably decide what recommendations it will make on this to-morrow. It is believed that the mint at Carson City will be changed to an assay office, and that no present appropriation will be recommended for a new mint in the Mississippi Valley. The Committee seem to be of the opinion that until the country returns to specie payments the mints at Paiia-delphia and San Francisco will be able to coin all the gold and silver that is needed.

HOW THE CUSTOM-HOUSES PAY THEIR WAY. The Secretary of the Treasury has prepared report on the Custom-houses, in accordance with a solution of the House, which will be sent to that body to-morrow. It appears that there are fifty-seven customhouses in the country whose expenditures are greater than their receipt. Thirteen of these are in New See Fifth Page.

LEGAL PROSECUTION BEGUN. MR. MACDOUGALL INVESTED WITH FULL POWERS-AWKWARDY SS OF MINISTER SCHENCK'S POSI-TION-AMERICAN CREDIT INVOLVED-A DETER-

EMMA MINE SCANDAL.

MINED CONTEST EXPECTED.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] LONDON, Jan. 22.-A special meeting of the shareholders of the Emma Mine was held yesterday to consider the resolution of which I gave the substance a fortnight ago. The resolution is of importance enough to be quoted in full:

enough to be quoted in full:

That Mr. Alexander William MacDougall (the Chairman of the Board of Directors and holder of 2,900 shares in the Company) be requested, and he is hereby authorized, to act for and on behalf and in the name of the Company, in any proceedings, whether at law or in equity, or otherwise, he may be advised to take against the persons who sold the Emma Mine and other property to the Company, and against the promoters and original directors of the Company, or against any of them, or any other persons connected with them, in respect of all or any of their actions and transactions, receipts, payments, or disbursements in relation to such sale, or in respect of the formation of the Company, or the issue or allotment of shares therein, he having full personal discretion as to the conduct and management of such proceedings, and especially as to prosecuting and enforcing, withdrawing, or discontinuing or compromising the same, and that the directors and all officers of the Company, as by all means in their power, assist the said Alexander William MacDougall, his advisers and assistants, in the investigation of the transactions relating to the said matters, and in conducting such proceedings, and that he and they be permitted, for the purposes aforcasid, full and free access to and control of all books, papers, and documents belonging to the Company; provided, that be one commencing any such proceedings the said Alexander William MacDougall do execute to the Company a goarantee to the Company due form to be approved on his behalf and that of the Company, by W. F. Robinson, esq., Q. C.) to protect the Company, by him in the name or on behalf and that of the Company against all costs, charges, as d expenses in respect of any legal and other proceedings which may be taken by him in the name or on behalf of the Company under the authority of this resolution. This resolution was adopted, only seven share-

holders dissenting: the rest of a full meeting voting Yea, and Mr. MacDougall having in his pocket besides, 30,000 proxies. It is the beginning of the served yesterday afternoon with a writ. It gives authority equally to prosecute the venders, and it is possible Mr. Trenor W. Park may presently hear of something not altogether to his advantage. And it America - the American Minister, Mr. Schenck, was one. As that is, perhaps, the part of the business likely to touch us most nearly, it seemed right to ascertain whether any effort will be made to reach Mr. Schenck, as well as the other original Directors. I fear there is no doubt -and the resolution adopted yesterday gives him full power-to prosecute Mr. Schenek on a criminal charge of fraud. There is a question, of course, whether our Minister's diplomatic privilege does not protect him; or rather, at what point this privilege if-I quote the language used-if it does not exempt Mr. Schenck from criminal proceedings, he will be placed in dock with the rest. In any case a summons will be taken out against him, and he will have to choose whether to take refuge under the American Congress, but Gen. Builer neglected from week to week | Engle or not. It will certainly be the first time that respected bird has been called on to shelter an American Minister in Europe from justice. All the writs will be served in a few days unless delayed by

> going before the Commission in the suitagainst Park, to testify—waiving his diplomatic privilege on that occasion-it must be presumed he will be equally ready to waive it now that an opportunity is offered him for a still more searching inquiry into the history of his directorship. He then appeared not only willingly, said his London weekly organ, but rejoicing in the opportunity. It may be well to quote his language, which has not, so far as I know, been printed, and which becomes peculiarly important in view of the fresh opportunity that will be offered him for vindication.
>
> Mr. Chittenden, counsel for Park, introduced Mr.

Schenck with the remark that he, Chittenden, had asked him to waive his privileges and come here and submit himself to examination." "I understand," continued Mr. Chittenden, "that he has con sented to do so, and I now offer him to you on behalf of the plaintiffs for examination as a witness." It is impossible not to stop for one instant to admire the coolness of Mr. Chittenden, counsel for the defendants, who procures the attendance of a witness known to be intimately connected with the defendant, Park, and then offers him as witness for the plaintiffs. Surely there could not be a better lawyer for a very bad case than this Mr. Chittenden of New-York. The plaintiffs naturally declined the too generous proposal, and Mr. Chittenden was finally obliged to examine Mr. Schenck himself. Then Mr. Schenck intervened:

Here me make this remark. I do not care whose witness I am now that there is an opportunity of putting in an authentic shape, as my testimony, information which has heretofere been requested of me by Mr. Turner on behalf of the plantiffs in regard to any connection I may have had with the Emma Mine. I very cheerfully waive any objection that I might make, either on account of my promotive from process, or for any other reason, and conany objection that I mign make, either reason, and con-immunity from process, or for any other reason, and con-sent at once to become a witness. I will add that I am well satisfied with the opportunity, which is the very first I have ever had, of stating whitever relates to my connection with the Emma Mining Company.

And twice over Mr. Schenck afterward repeated the expression of not merely his willingness, but his desire to be examined. Now I by no means assume that Mr. Schenck feels any desire to be criminally prosecuted for conspiracy to defraud his fellow-shareholders. I think it extremely probable he does not. But what I wish to point out is that the reasons for waiving his diplomatic privilege are just as cogent in this case as in the other. Indeed, more so. For it is idle to pretend that Mr. Schenck's testimony is a vindication. It has not been accepted as such either in England or America. On the contrary, it has left him in a worse position than ever, for it convicted him on his own confession of having borrowed money from Park, the vender, to buy shares in a mine Park wanted to sell, and then giving Park and his confederates the use of his name and official title to help the sale to the British public -a transaction which a London journal has somewhat bluntly called a bribe. In short Mr. Schenck has failed in the object which he assuredly had in waiving his diplomatic privilege and testifying. The reasons for waiving it in that instance are therefore still in force, still cogent and urgent. The need of vindication is greater than ever and the opportunity more complete. The sole reason for declining it, should it be declined, must be the fear lest, after all, it be more likely to end in a condemnation than

in a vindication. There is of course another consideration; the indignity an American Minister-and through him his country-suffers by his being placed in the dock on a criminal charge. But this is a thing Mr. Schenck should have thought of before he became the dupe or the accomplice-whichever it may prove to have been-of Park. If he had had a nice sense of personal honor, or of his country's credit abroad, he would have resigned long since. It is too late to talk of such matters now. Nor will his country suffer less by his escaping the dock on a plea of diplomatic privilege, than by his entering it and pleading not guilty, and taking his chance of ac-

That Mr. Schenck will have to decide between these two courses there is, I fear, no reason to doubt. Mr. MacDougall is not a man to loose his prey when it is in his grasp. For two years past he has been at work in this business, investing money in almost worthless shares, till he is the largest holder in the Company; attacking everybody who stood in the way of his purpose; going to the courts again and again; steadily unwinding all the time fraud; all the while with one fixed object—
to punish its guilty authors, and recover their the tangled thread of the secret history of the

plunder. To-day he is Chairman of the Board of Directors, possessing the confidence of the great body of shareholders, invested by the vast majority of them with such power as, to use his own words, no Chairman was ever before permitted to wield. He is the Company. He represents the victims, and the style in which he means to fight their battle may be judged from a single fact. He makes his first attack on the most powerful of all those originally responsible for the fraud, whose portrait, as

drawn by Mr. MacDougall, presents some singular

features:

I stand here, knowing that the subject of this resolution to-day is to enable me to prosecute a man who has been the terror of the City of London, whom I was looked upon as being a Don Quirzote for daring to touch, of whom it was said that he had retained all the leading counsel in Engiand, and that he had got lawyers employed as his elerks, that he had armed himself with control over the Press, and that there was no co ner in which a man dare get up against him, but that he would be miserably crushed. That man has had a two years' fight with me, and that which I said two years ago I say now—that he may be a schemer who is able to pass off a bad thing, he may be a very clever man in that way but he is not a Jack of all Trades, and if you put him to any other business he would prove a very weak, miserable, and contemptible opponent. [Cheers.] Well, gentlemen, the person to whom I refer is a "person of the name of Alfred Grant."

This sketch certainly is not by a friendly hand, but it conveys scarcely an exaggerated idea of the extraordinary position Grant has held in the city. He may not have been respected, but he has been dreaded. He was a master of his trade, a man of undeniable abilities, restrained, it was believed, by no scruple, and possessed of that vast power which great wealth and abilities, used without scruple, give. Few men have cared to attack him. Through its financial editor, he subsidized The Times itself, as a memorable trial proved, though its editor and proprietor were ignorant that Sampson sold and Grant bought the use of its money columns. He is still strong in the city, and MacDougall's contest is to be no light affair. It will be watched with an interest nothing has excited since the Rubery case. For the general public, the climax will be reached when an American Minister is put into the dock, or when he pleads guilty by pleading his privilege. G. W. S.

POLITICAL NEWS.

GOV. HENDRICKS GAINING GROUND. THE "BEST COMPROMISE CANDIDATE" FOR THE

PRESIDENCY-NEW-YORK TO BE ABANDONED TO

THE OTHER PARTY. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5 .- Among the active Democratic politicians in this State the feeling in favor of Gov. Hendricks for President is very strong. Probably nine-tenths of the men who, from their prominence in the party, are most likely to be selected as delegates to the National Convention are open supporters of his candidacy. They insist that Mr. Hendricks is the best representative of the average opinion of the Democracy of the country on all public questions, and that he is a good compromise candidate for the East and West. In making the statement they betray their partiality for a nominee who, if still sitting on the financial fence, shall have one leg down on the soft-money side. No man with evident leaning toward hard-money theories would suit them, and it follows that no Eastern candidate finds favor in their eyes. For the same reason they do not like Senator Thurman, and while they have great respect for Senator Bayard he will not get their votes. It is not often that a pronounced inflationist can be found among them, but earnest resumptionists are just as scarce. The mass of Pennsylvania Democrats leaders and rank and file-believe that the hard times are caused by the Resumption act and the National banking system. They still cherish the delusion that Government could, if it would, devise some scheme to make it easy to borrow money at low interest and on poor security, and thus "start business." The repeal of the Resumption act and the substitution of greenbacks fundable in 3.65 bonds for the National bank circulation is apparently what the party desires, so far as it has any definite ideas on the subject.

It is admitted that the nomination of Gov. Hendricks would make it impossible to carry New-York. The programme is to abandon that State, together with New-Jersey, Connecticut, and New-Hampshire to the Republicans and make the great Central States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana the battle-ground. The electoral vote of these States added to that of the Southern States, which the Democrats believe they are certain to carry, would give them 193 votes, or 9 more than is necessary to choose a President. It is that this is a safer plan for the campaign than the one proposed by the New-York Democrats of uniting the hard-money States of the East and the Pacific coast with the South, but the argument used is that it will be found utterly impossible to bring the West and South up to the Convention in support of what is denounced in those sections as the Republican financial policy-that of resumption by the retirement of greenbacks. The majority in the Convention will, is believed, be too bitterly opposed to Eastern hard-money theories to consent, even for expedien-

cy's sake, to take a candidate tike Gov. Tilden. The State Convention to choose delegates to the National Convention meets at Lancaster the last week in March. A good deal of maneuvering to secure places in the delegation is already in progress. Congressman Randall, who is supposed to favor the Eastern programme, will be crowded out

SENATOR SPENCER DESERTED.

HE IS LEFT ALMOST WITHOUT A FOLLOWING IN ALABAMA-THE COLORED PEOPLE IN THE RE-VOLT-THREATS OF VENGEANCE AGAINST OF-

FICEHOLDERS. Washington, Feb. 6.-The political news from Alabama, although not unexpected by those thoroughly familiar with affairs there, is rather a matter of astonishment to those of Senator Spencer's friends, who imagine he has any strength left in that State. There is no doubt that the uprising against him inside the party is widespread and gen eral. The split in the Republican State Convention, already made known by telegraph, leaves Mr. Spencer with only the remnants of an organization following him. Fully two-thirds of the State Convention was against him, with ex-Gov. Smith at the head, and followed by ex-Congressmen Buck and Buckley, United States Attorney McAfee, and nearly all the men of any character or respectability in Alabama. The respectable portion of the negroes are in hearty accord with the revolt. The Senator is full of effrontery, and boasts that the President will turn out every United States officer whom he (Spencer) designates for removal, and will assist in getting a bogus State Convention to nominate State officers and delegates to the National Republican Convention. The revolt against Mr. Spencer seems to have nothing to do with the Presidential question. Many of his opponents are outspoken third-termers, but the revolt is simply an honest and violent protest from the party against an unprincipled repre-

A BETTER MEMORY THAN MR. CONKLING'S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 .- The published statement that Senator Conkling had declared himself in favor of Gen. Grant for the third-term nomination was by implication denied by that gentleman in a recent interview. He said that he did not recollect having uttered such sentiments. Luckily the gentleman with whom the Senator conversed has a better memory, and that gentleman's name is Gen. J. M. S. Williams, ex-Con gressman from the VIIIth District of Massachusetts. According to the latter, Mr. Conkling talked with him for a long time, urging Gen. Grant for a third term, and

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE ADVISORY COUNCIL.

LIST OF CLERICAL DELEGATES. THE PASIORS OF THE CHURCHES INVITED 10 TAKE PART IN THE COUNCIL-A REPRESENTATIVE

As the value of the action and advice of the

Plymouth Church Advisory Council must depend largely on the qualifications, influence, and church experience of the cierical delegates, there has been much inquiry, since the publication of the list of churches, for the names of the pastors. A reporter of THE TRIBUNE asked Mr. Hal-liday and Mr. Beecher for a list of the elergymen con-nected with the churches which have been inv ted, and was informed that no list had been made out, but that the information sought might be obtained from The Congregational Quarterly. The list of churches and pastors given below was completed rom the last Quarterly which has just appeared, and is believed to be correct The lay delegates will increase the membership of the Council to over 300 persons. It will include the presi theological seminaries. A prominent clergyman of the Congregational Church, whose position affords bim a large general knowledge of the Congregational ministers of the country, said he thought from the list that the Council would be fairly representative. He knew that many of the pastors of the churches named were friendly standing in the church who had not publicly expressed their views on Plymouth Church affairs. The Council, Council, he said, had some experience with young ministres, who took up a large part of the time of the Council and in lil-considered discussion. Paster Halliday said on Saturday that replies to the letter-missive had been received from 20 churches in Connecticut and New Jersey ignifying their willingness to take part in the Council. As the church business meetings are usually held between Wednesday and Friday, he thought that re plies from the full number would be received before next Wednesday. It is known that other chareles in addition to those which have sent replies to the invitation have taken favorable action upon the letter-missive, and it is expected that very few will decline to participate in the deliberations. The expenses of the delegates will be paid by Plymonth Church, and they will be received as the houses of members of the church while the sessions of the Council are in progress.

The following is an alphabetically arranged list of the pasters of the churches to which the letter-missive has

WHENCE, E. H., Peres, Cleveland, Ohio, F. S. H., First Church, Cleveland, Ohio, TTLE, AUTHUR, First Church, Fond du Lac, Wis, Ohio, W. H., First Church, Montpolier, Vt. 18-N. JAMES H., First Church, Central Falls, P. L. ANNING, J. M. Old South, Church, Boston, Mass. ANNING, J. M., Pirst Church, Owego, N. Y. M. D. W., Pirst Church, Owego, N. Y.

The list of ministers without pastoral charges who have been invited to the Council is as follows: ARROTT, JOHN S. C., Fairhaven, Conn.
ARROTT, LYMAN, New York City.
ANDREWS, ISSARI, W., President Marietta College, Marietta

ANDERWA, ISBARL W., President America Concept, and Chino Badon, Leonam. New Haven, Conn. Chamberland, John A. L., Beloit Colloge, Wisconzill. Chaptr. A. L., Beloit Colloge, Wisconzill. Dwild, Thority, New Haven, Conn. Faucult, J. H., President Oberlin College, Oblo. Faucult, J. H., President Middlebury Col., Middlebury, Va. Hulbert, C. B., President Middlebury, Col., Middlebury, Va. Hulbert, C. B., President Middlebury, Col., Middlebury, T. Chicago, Int. Hyns, Exoch, Rangor Theological Seminary, Chicago, Int. Politic, No. Al. Pres. Vale Colloge, New-Haven, Conn. Quint, Alonzo H., Dover, N. H.